

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Presbyterian Reconciliation.

From the Tribune.

The attempt of the Old and the New School Presbyterians to heal their long-existing differences, and to cooperate together on common principles of observance and action, is one of the most interesting indications of a tendency that shows itself in all the sects. Such attempts are likely to be successful in proportion as the differences are superficial, or the conditions of reconciliation are radical. If the differences are radical and the unities superficial, the effort does not promise an equally satisfactory result. Ever since the Reformation loosed the human mind from thralldom, two parties have appeared, and more or less visibly divided every religious sect. Some wished more form, others less; some construed the dogmas literally, others interpreted them freely; some attached more, others less, significance to the sacraments and rites; some exacted rigid compliance with denominational usage in matters of church administration; others deemed such things of small moment, and were quite willing to sacrifice them to ends which they regarded as being more vital. The differences were substantially of the same kind everywhere, and were due to the same causes. Sometimes they struck in, and sometimes they lay loosely on the surface. Every sect has its great sects, like the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians, and the small sects, like the Universalists and Unitarians, the Swedenborgians and the Quakers. As a general thing, the more radical the sect, the more radical is the difference; the more conservative the sect, the more radical the agreement.

The Presbyterian Church has a very noble record, and a very ancient one. In social and civil revolutions, as well as in religious, it has played a distinguished part. It has given powerful and famous men to the company of preachers and reformers. Loyal in faith, uncompromising in doctrine, firm in discipline, austere in morals, but kind in organization, in administration vigorous, in spirit earnest and devout, it has done well its part in fostering at once religious zeal and political liberty. But even the Presbyterian Church could not escape from the disintegrating movement of thought and feeling. The marks of old dissensions are visible all over its body. Emigrants from Scotland and the north of Ireland brought Presbyterianism to the American Colonies as early as 1639, and before the end of the century several churches were established in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. By 1716, four Presbyteries had been instituted, and a synod formed. So long as the members were mainly Scotch, and Irish, and Puritan, the severe integrity of the body was preserved; but foreign elements poured in; Frenchmen and Welshmen, Dutch and Swiss, brought their native and acquired peculiarities; opinions began to conflict, not so much on points of faith, whether spiritual or theological, as on points of discipline and observance; the education of ministers, the mode of testing their fitness to preach and administer the sacraments, the rules to be respected in their ordination, the binding nature of this or that regulation in the form of worship. To trace the course of these disagreements would be impossible here. They broke out again and again with great violence, the more rigid party usually prevailing, but the party favoring greater liberty gaining incidental advantages. The ordination of Mr. John Rowland, in 1738, by the New Brunswick Presbytery, in defiance of the decree of the Synod prescribing a special feature in the examination of a candidate, furnished one occasion for dissension. Whitefield's visit to America divided the sympathies of the two parties in the Church; the stricter disapproving of the irregularities of his procedure, the laxer warming into enthusiasm in his favor.

The Synod was broken in two in 1741, the Old School or conservative making Philadelphia their stronghold; the New School taking up their headquarters in New York. This breach was healed in 1758, the independent branch out of the olive branch. During the period of separation, the New School had gained in number and influence over the Old, but both were strong. The reconciliation lasted till towards 1830, a period of about seventy years. The organization of the Presbyteries and Synods was perfected in that time. The rules of practice and standards of government were revised, rearranged, and published; the order of discipline and worship was prescribed and fixed. The Westminster Confession of Faith was accepted, with slight modifications. The catechisms were re-edited almost precisely as they were before. The basis of harmony was substantially the stout old Scotch Presbyterianism, rounded away a little to adapt it to the United States.

But the troublesome spirit was not dead. The Strict Constructionists and the Liberal Constructionists existed, and whenever the old questions came up the old controversy came up with them. In 1837, the old fell asunder again; the bonds of union, after a long strain, gave way at the same old weak spot, strain, ordination clause and four Synods, those of Genesee, Geneva, Utica, and the Western Reserve, were set apart from the rest. The schism between the Old School and the New School, as we know them, occurred a generation ago. For the last thirty years, the Presbyterian Church has consisted of two distinct bodies, wholly independent of each other as to government and administration. Both increased in wealth and influence. Both had Synods, Presbyteries, ministers, churches, and communicants. Both supported foreign and domestic missions, Boards of Education, Publishing Committees, Church Building Committees, and all the appliances for doing Evangelical work. The Old School, in 1860, had six, the New School had five Theological Seminaries. Judging by exterior signs, the number of Synods, Presbyteries, churches, ministers, students, professors, and communicants, and the amount of money raised annually, and the extent of work accounted for, the power of the Old School preponderates over the New.

If it were not that disputes are apt to be bitter in proportion as the subject of them is trifling, it would excite surprise that the work of reunion between the wings of so powerful an organization should be thought difficult. The present arrangement is in the most competent hands. Two Committees, each representing one of the General Assemblies, have charge of the details. These Committees are composed of able, devout, and conscientious men. The spirit, on both sides, has been sweet and friendly. The terms seem to be fair. The reunion of two independent bodies on equal terms is the end contemplated. If the tendency throughout Protestant Christendom be, as many say it is, towards unity, in this case it ought to show its power. The resistance to be overcome is less than it would be in any

other denomination. The unities are fundamental. The diversities are superficial. There is a common parentage, a common history, a common share in great traditions, and in the renown of great men. Spirit and aims are essentially the same.

The work to be done is the same; the instrumentalities for doing it are the same. The Articles of Belief are unassailable; the Creed is one for all, the catechism, the ordinance, the symbol. Both parties use the same weapons to keep at bay or defeat the same foes. Both have at heart the same interests—intellectual, spiritual, social. There is no political breach, for both profess the ancient loyalty to republican government, and to the cause of personal liberty. The grounds of difference were never very deep, never touched the sphere of vital religion. The occasions of dispute have passed by, and the questions in dispute have, some of them, probably become obsolete. At all events, the Committee, in their report, say they have.

We shall watch, therefore, with more than usual interest this new negotiation. The results of it will show, better than anything else can, how much truth there is in the belief that the prevailing disposition among Protestant sects is towards unity. We shall see to what extent vital considerations prevail over incidental ones—how much stronger faith is than feeling, principle than passion, the law of attraction, which draws men and communities together to a common centre for a common purpose, than the law of repulsion, which multiplies the sects. Should the attempt succeed, it will hardly predict success to other attempts made at greater disadvantage. Should it fail, it will demonstrate the fact that individualism has not done its work by a great deal, but must run itself out much further before its recoil comes.

Cotton Production.

From the Herald.

We recently published an interesting account from the Times, of India, of the cotton crop in a portion of the British East Indian empire. From this we learn that England has been making extraordinary efforts both to increase the production and to improve the quality of this most valuable article. These efforts have been successful, too, in increasing the production; for it is estimated that over a hundred and twenty-five per cent. more will be produced in the Bombay presidency this year than in the year before, without taking into account the increasing production in the provinces of Berar and other parts of India. The yield of clean cotton is nearly three hundred thousand bales, reckoning, as we do, four hundred pounds to the bale, in the Northern division of the presidency alone, for the year 1866-7. Where thirty pounds an acre only were formerly raised, seventy pounds are now obtained through improved cultivation and better seed. But the report of the Cotton Commissioner states that the efforts to acclimatize the sea island, New Orleans, Peruvian, Egyptian, and Diarwan cotton, have all failed, as compared with the native flinghughat and Berar. The Commissioner says that cotton production has already gained such a position in India as will enable it to bear the full force of commercial depression, and the lower prices that must come. He has "no doubt that well directed means and energy will prove as successful in the long run" as they were in the Southern States of America.

While we need not be alarmed at these efforts of the British to compete with us in the production of cotton, and to make themselves independent of us for this prime article of manufacture and commerce, it will be well to compare the shortsighted and injurious legislation of our stupid Congress in checking the cultivation, with their liberal and far-seeing policy in stimulating it. Our war in cutting off the supply of American cotton from England upon which she had mainly depended, has been the chief cause of the attempts to produce it elsewhere, so as to make her independent of this country. She had, however, for years before the war been looking for new cotton-producing regions, and stimulated the cultivation wherever there was a prospect of success. Millions of pounds sterling have been spent in these efforts. British statesmen are farseeing, and do not let the petty prejudices of party politics or faction interfere whenever national interests are in question. See how different has been the conduct of our Congress in taxing the production of cotton at a time when it needed all the encouragement possible. The cotton States had been desolated by war; their labor disorganized; their capital gone; their machinery and implements of industry worn out; their plantations in many parts unprotected from river overflows—yet, with all these and other obstacles and drawbacks, Congress laid a heavy tax on the production. We put a check upon the growth of an article more valuable to the republic many times over than all the gold and silver of all the mines in the country. To this article we had to look chiefly for paying the balance of trade against us abroad, for paying the gold interest on the national debt held in foreign countries, and for keeping specie at home. Nothing would promote the general prosperity and commerce of the country, or bring us to speed payments sooner, than large crops of cotton; yet our sapient legislators have burdened and checked the production. We know of nothing in the history of legislation more shortsighted and stupid.

Still, as we said, we need not be alarmed, with all these depressing circumstances, that the cotton trade will run away from England can successfully compete with us in the production of the material. Nature, and not man, has decided this matter. The Cotton Commissioner in India is in ecstasy because there they have increased the production from thirty pounds to seventy pounds the acre. We raise, from a fair average crop, four hundred pounds on an acre. Besides, the cotton of India is much inferior to ours. It is the short staple kind, not suited, without being mixed with ours, for the manufacture of the best materials. And they have failed to acclimatize the American varieties in India. Nor will England ever be able to do this, unless she can turn the Gulf Stream which sweeps along this continent to the coast of India or can find another such Gulf Stream with its climatic influences elsewhere. It is this wonderful and beneficent phenomenon of nature which gives us the necessary showers of rain alternately with the warm rays of a semi-tropical sun, that reaches a certain belt of our country, the great cotton-producing region of the world. This it is which brings to such profitable maturity that beautiful and valuable annual plant which clothes the world and covers the oceans with the sails of commerce. This is beyond the competition of British capital or British national pride. We have, in years before the war, produced over two hundred and fifty millions of gold dollars' worth of cotton annually; and if Congress does not ruin the South and the production of cotton, by its absurd and dangerous legislation, we may exceed that amount hereafter. The demand will be increasing continually, as civilization advances, and, in spite of what may be done in India and other cotton countries, we can always command the markets of the world.

The National Finances—The Evil and the Cure.

From the Times.

Whatever be the foundation of the rumors afloat in regard to a summer session of Congress, the pretext assigned is no obviously true that the project cannot be accounted an improbable. The condition of the national finances would justify much more anxiety than it has occasioned. It cannot be said to be unexpected, or as yet alarming, in any other sense than that of an inchoate danger. But the ascertained facts are a warning against over-confidence and indifference, and the prospect is gloomy enough to indicate the perils that are in store if remedies be not speedily applied. A widespread business depression, and industrial stagnation which can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of poverty and suffering, would of themselves be causes of uneasiness. But when to these are added a taxation which paralyzes enterprise and deranges trade, and after all proves unequal to the Government expenditure, and a debt which, enormous as it is, bids fair to be increased, the case becomes a really bad one. It shows that the country is on the high road to embarrasment, and that nothing less than wise and vigorous statesmanship can save us from disaster.

Unfortunately, however, the political combination to whom the design of a summer session is attributed, is of a character that precludes the hope of remedial measures as a consequence of its success. The avowed purpose is to provide for expenditures already authorized, which the Treasury is unable to cover, and also to enact other money schemes before the political complexion of Congress be changed by the admission of Southern members. The Secretary has not in hand the means of consummating all the plans of Congress, and his discretionary power is too limited to be available to the extent required. Besides, soldier bounty schemes, and schemes for all imaginable forms of compensation, are features of the radical programme to which delay will probably be fatal. These schemes must be perfected before financial panic or disaster actually occur, or they will be utterly destroyed. No party would dare to champion them when the financial difficulties now experienced by the Treasury shall have ripened and burst upon the country.

Hence the reported desire of the radical leaders for a full attendance at Washington on the 5th of July is perfectly intelligible. But their success would only make bad worse. To furnish the means required for appropriations now ordered, and the vast schemes of waste and plunder which seem to be considered essential to the preservation of partisan power, but three methods are available. Taxation must be increased to a degree commensurate with the augmented wants of the Government, or more loans must be authorized, entailing taxation to pay the interest; or the currency must be further inflated to an amount proportionate to the contemplated expenditures. One or another of these courses must be pursued if the party leaders who favor a summer session carry their points.

But either of these methods will precipitate disaster, and render it more terrible. The present rate of taxation is more than the industry of the country can permanently sustain. Its weight is crushing; to add to it would be to bring all things to the ground. Again, more loans are for the time impracticable. The bonds in the market are with difficulty kept at their present prices, and the inevitable effect of further issues would be to force them below par. The strain upon the Government credit is quite as severe as it can bear, and all the resources at the command of the Treasury are needed to preserve public confidence unimpaired. The third course would be even more surely ruinous. Fresh issues of currency, now that the exigencies of war are over, would drive all the evils of inflation in their most intense form. More paper money would be equivalent both to increased taxation and the destruction of Government credit. It would entail upon industry all the burdens of one, and upon the country all the ruin of the other.

In truth, the three plans which alone afford the means of carrying out the radical policy are an exaggeration of the evils which now afflict the country. Debt, taxation, and an inflated currency—these are the chief sources of the depression which crushes enterprise and of the maladies which paralyze labor. What is wanted is a policy that shall comprehend these evils, and develop the remedies they severally need. It may not be possible by any specific to cure them completely and at once, but it is possible to treat them that they shall show a gradual and positive improvement. The existing inflation of the currency, for instance, may not admit of immediate rectification, but a safe process of contraction is nevertheless possible, with a tendency all the time in favor of industry and trade. So with the taxation: it must continue heavy through another generation, be our statesmen wise or they may not, but it may be simplified and reduced in a manner that will afford great relief, and at the same time lessen immensely the cost of collection. This at any rate is certain—it is possible to prevent the growth of taxation and the growth of debt, by firmly resisting all new schemes of expenditure, however plausible the pretenses on which they rest. And it is possible to put down all devices for fostering the inflation of the currency, whether the result be fatal to radical supremacy or not.

A dangerous mistake will be committed, however, if a mere negative policy be adopted. It is not enough to say that there shall be no increase of governmental expenditure; provision must be made for reducing the present rates of expenditure. This may be most easily done, perhaps, in connection with the estimates of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau, which are maintained at a standard strangely at variance with old-fashioned ideas of peace establishments. The reconstruction of the South, involving as it will the termination of the military governments and Bureau system of protecting and helping the freedmen, will be a most efficacious measure of retrenchment. In that light alone it is of vast importance, considering the troubles which now hang over the Treasury and exhaust the pockets of the people.

Shirking the Responsibility of the Jeff. Davis Case—Nobody to Blame.

From the Herald.

Popular indignation at the connivance of officials and politicians in the case of Jeff. Davis, has excited already some squirming on the part of men who desire above all other things to stand well in the opinion of the people. The men justly chargeable with an act whose tendency is to make the American people ashamed of the war—whose assertion is that the war had no great basis of principle—these men are now startled through that natural sensitiveness that fills candidates with alarm whenever public opinion assumes forms threatening to their ambition. Chief Justice

Chase is represented as suffering the pangs of disappointment over the escape of the great criminal. It is given out, as though warm from his judicial tongue, that he "was not in any way a party" to this wonderful consummation of the four years' slaughter. Nay, he is not only "not a party," but he is balked, fairly bamboozled of the greatest of causes, and by the unaccountable conduct of a legal lay figure. He is fully conscious that the trial would take place, and that he himself would preside. It doubtless pictured his appearance in history on a greater occasion than ever called forth the wisdom of his illustrious predecessors. Imagine his chagrin at the loss of this chance.

Nothing more interesting has been taken from the remains of unbribed Pompeii than a piece of the machinery which shows how the people were governed in the good old times. This piece of machinery is nearly a metal god. Standing on high in the temple, with masses bowed to the earth in adoration, the goddess uttered, or seemed to utter, the decrees of a Justice inscrutable to the merely human wit of those simple, pleasant people. But the ruin has developed that the inscrutable wisdom of the gilded goddess came to her lips through so simple a contrivance as a tin tube, the nether end of which descended to a chamber in the lower depths of the temple. There sat the priest, the governor of that age, and through his tube, spouted up such divinity, justice, or law as suited his personal prejudices or the little games of his party. How simple all this was, and how effective! What trouble it spared! Here is a noble instance of that splendid simplicity we laud in all the types of the antique. None of the turmoil of political savagery disturbed these masses; no knotty questions of right worried their happy days; no one made war but the rulers; that tin tube, the chap in the cellar, and the splendid piece of brass up above in the temple, solved all difficulties with magnificent simplicity. Nearly two thousand years have apparently brought us around to the same place; for none can fail to see the similarity between that ancient machinery and the machinery operated in the Richmond Court—that temple of national justice.

There was the magnificent piece of brass on the bench, which settled the great case by utterances not his own; and there were the masses amazed by the tubular wisdom—behold it now a partial appreciation of their own insignificance. But who was the fellow at the other end of the tube? This is likely to become the great dispute. It was supposed at the time in the court-room, by those who understood the machinery, that the man at the nether end of the tube was Chief Justice Chase; although, even so early as that, some faint attempt was made to relieve that gentleman in advance, as it were, and to cast the odium towards the President, who was suggested as responsible for the refusal to try, and for the failure to oppose the motion for bail—the President or the legal officers of the Government, Chandler and Evans. Who was it? Chase denies it flatly. Are the tube and the avenue so much alike that the same man was at the other end of both? If Chase was ready and prepared to lead and determine, how was it that the Government prosecutors were not ready to go on? If Chase was ready too, how is it we are told that the case could not have been tried without "packing a jury"? This is one of the inadvertent utterances of Greeley, though it is noticeable that Greeley quietly edged towards the doorways of discussion when the subject comes up—Who is responsible?

In the lame explanations and attempted extenuations of their conduct thus far put forth, the Republican workers of the oracle have emulated Barnum. Barnum crowned all his humbuggeries by rushing into print with a volume that explained his cheats, and was, of course, based upon an acknowledgment of his guilt. It is the same with these self-accusing explanations, and the result must be the same. Just as Barnum was repudiated in Connecticut, as a man whose trickeries rendered it impossible to repose any confidence in him, so these party tricksters will be repudiated by the grand undivided voice of the nation. That must be the result for all, unless the outrageous proceeding can be definitely fixed upon some one.

Why Are the Negroes Uneasy?

From the World.

In most of the Southern cities the negro mind is in a state of suppressed insurrection. At Richmond the United States troops have been for the last eight or nine days kept encamped within the city limits to overawe the negroes, and Judge Underwood has found it necessary to warn them that if they proceed with their projected riots cannot will be planted to sweep the streets. In New Orleans General Mower, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has, within the last few days, found it necessary to issue a circular addressed to the negroes, warning them of the fatal consequences of turbulence and excesses. "The eyes of your friends at the North," he says, "who fought for your freedom, are also fixed upon you, and I counsel you not to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess. Be patient. Submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will preserve the peace and the rights of all. If you are disrespectful to lawful authority, if you are the guilty cause of bloodshed, the people of the whole North will turn against you. Your only friends will desert you, and you may lose those rights which it cost the country so much to gain for you."

Such warnings and exhortations prove the existence of a turbulent and malicious spirit among the negroes, as conclusively as frequent visits and prescriptions by the doctor prove the sickness of his patients. This dangerous spirit is due in great part to the agitators, political emissaries and incendiaries; but their efforts to stir up mutiny are favored by the destitute circumstances of the negroes. The attempts to rescue the negro vote from the control of the white residents can succeed only by convincing the negroes that the whites do not desire their prosperity. It is the chief business of the radical emissaries to fill the negro mind with jealousy and hatred, for it is only by this means that they can expect to control the negro vote. The incident and the negro spirit which prevails among the negroes of the chief Southern cities shows how successful are their operations, even in this early and incipient stage.

These incendiary efforts to produce discontent are favored by the hard condition of the Southern laborers. The majority of the freedmen feel that emancipation has not yet been to them a blessing. The Republicans are aware that it has not, and therefore find it prudent to appeal rather to the expectations of the freedmen than to their gratitude. They hold out to them the idea that the fruits of their freedom are yet to be reaped; that the prosperity which their freedom ought to bring them is obstructed by the whites; and that they will never be really happy until they elect their rulers by their own votes. That they are not yet much better off for being free is what they feel to be painfully true, and nobody has correctly explained to them the reasons. Instead

of abandoning them to the delusive teachings of radical demagogues, their white neighbors should take unwearied pains to lay open to them the real causes of their depressed and unhappy condition.

The attention of the freedmen should be called to the fact that the white laboring population of the North is also discontented and unprosperous, everywhere complaining of the insufficiency of their wages, of the dearness of living, and of the hard, grating spirit of their employers. The negroes should be made to perceive that their condition is not exceptional as compared with other laborers in other parts of the country, and that as Northern workmen are everywhere depressed notwithstanding their life-long enjoyment of political equality, and the voting of a majority of them with the Republican party, their straitened circumstances depend on causes which Republicanism cannot remove. Fresh voting does not relieve the distress of the Northern laborers, although they have always possessed the privilege. Voting with the Republican party does not help them, although that party has long been in a majority everywhere in the North. If radical State Governments could lift the laboring people out of poverty, the Northern laborers ought, by this time, to be very prosperous and contented; instead of which we see them but a few shades better off than the dissatisfied laborers of the South.

The distress of the negroes depends upon the same causes which oppress the whole laboring population of the country. The evil bears somewhat more heavily upon the freedmen for several reasons, most of which are, when explained, quite level to their apprehension. In the first place, they have not had the same long discipline in provident self-reliance as the Northern laborers, and therefore are at a disadvantage similar to that of mechanics who have not fully learned their trade. In the next place, the South was so completely impoverished and prostrated by the war, that its prosperity but slowly revives, and its natural progress towards revival is obstructed and retarded by its unsettled political condition, which prevents the influx of Northern capital to set the wheels of industry in motion and give remunerative employment to labor. If the North had been as completely exhausted by the war as the South, there would be little to choose in the condition of laborers in the two sections. But harvests and famine have co-operated with political causes to retard the recuperation of the South from the impoverishing consequences of the war.

The army of Republican stump-orators who are about to be sent into the South will not have the honesty to tell the negroes that their freedom has brought them so little advantage, because the Republican party has banished gold and silver money from the country; because the Republican party lays enormous taxes on everything that the laborer eats, drinks, or wears; because the Republican party keeps up a great standing army in time of peace, to be supported out of the earnings of labor; because the Republican party has discriminated against their section by a tax of three cents a pound on cotton, thus driving the fund out of which the plantation laborers are paid. Instead of honestly telling the freedmen these plain truths, and informing them that the Northern freedmen groan under the same calamities, the Republican emissaries and incendiaries tell them that the reason why freedom has not materially bettered their condition is, that the Republican party is not yet in possession of the Southern State Governments.

Any intelligent negro could, by a little instruction, be put in a position to rejoin upon these incendiary orators, "Physicians, heal yourselves." If voting the Republican ticket and being in a majority will cure such evils in the South, why are they not cured in the North? Making all allowance for the fact that the freedmen commenced in absolute destitution, without a hut, or a piece of furniture, or a rag of clothing, or a peck of corn, or an implement of industry which they could call their own, without a dollar in any savings-bank or any experience in providing for a family; making allowance also for the fact that they were turned out thus penniless to seek their subsistence in a region blasted and desolated by war, their condition is as prosperous and hopeful as the corresponding white classes in the Northern States. The only way political action can bring relief to either, is by putting the National Government into hands that will be as saving as the Republican party has been prodigal, into hands that will disband the army, reduce the taxes, reform the currency, and thus leave to the laborers of all sections a larger portion of their honest earnings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—
Whereas, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and
Whereas, there are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal rights of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz:—
The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;
Three hundred dollars for the second;
Two hundred for the third, and
One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz:—
First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.
Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK LUMBER COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North Front Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. O.

OFFICE, NO. 434 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD, OR THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons thereon, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DANNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.
(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
Treasurer.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT STREET, to

NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, due on and after May 15, 1867, payable in Cash on and after May 15, 1867. They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock on and after May 29, as its value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for stock dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares, said scrip will not be entitled to any interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 225 S. THIRD STREET.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867. — The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Hero House" in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.
As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.
By order of the State Central Committee,
F. JORDAN, Chairman,
GEORGE W. HAMERLICK, Secretary, 539 311
J. ROBERT DUGLASSON, 539 311

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

LIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
J. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

HONNETS

HATS,

FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

RIBBONS,

BRIDAL WREATHS,

LACES,

ORNAMENTS,

FRAMES

ETC., ETC., ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT ST.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT

MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND

THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST

STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LE KEOGH,

411 Chestnut] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY,

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

327 gm MAD'LE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Hats, Mittens, and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats, all styles, and

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

719

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET.

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC., ETC.,